



FOR PRESIDENT:  
GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR,  
OF Louisiana.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:  
MILLARD FILLMORE,  
OF New York.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE:  
NATHAN ROWLEY.

WHIG ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:

JOSEPH G. MARSHALL, of Jefferson.

GODLOVE S. ORTH, of Tepecan.

- DISTRICT ELECTORS:
- |      |                                |
|------|--------------------------------|
| 1st  | JOHN F. FRYER, of Ford.        |
| 2d   | JOHN S. DAVIS, of Floyd.       |
| 3d   | MILTON GREGG, of Dearborn.     |
| 4th  | DAVID P. HOLLOWAY, of Wayne.   |
| 5th  | THOMAS D. WALTON, of Hancock.  |
| 6th  | LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU, of Greene. |
| 7th  | EDWARD W. MCGOUGH, of Park.    |
| 8th  | JAMES F. SOTT, of Clinton.     |
| 9th  | DANIEL D. PRATT, of Cass.      |
| 10th | DAVID KILGORE, of Delaware.    |

CITY OF EVANSVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 12.

We were unable to publish a paper on yesterday owing to having no ink. We had ordered a supply some time ago, but on account of low water or some other cause it failed to reach us in time. We procured a small quantity from the proprietor of the Henderson Kentuckian, and our supply from Cincinnati having also come to hand, we are prepared to go ahead again. Our subscribers will not lose by our stoppage of a day.

The telegraph announces that the court of inquiry has released Gen. Pillow from the charges preferred against him. All other cases will be dropped.

Gen. Scott is very sick and worn out with nervous excitement.

Mitchell has arrived at Bermuda, and was immediately conveyed to the convicts hulks.

CANDIDATES AND PRINCIPLES.—Opponents are terribly alarmed at Gen. Taylor's "want of principles"—why do they not look at the Allison letter? Candidate Cass has two sets on every question; for instance the Cleveland Plaindealer says he will recommend harbor and river appropriations in his inaugural address, while the Baltimore resolutions says such appropriations are unconstitutional. The "circumstances" are, that the locos, by attacking Gen. Taylor, are determined to keep up that "noise and confusion" which prevents Mr. Cass from being heard.

The Lancaster Intelligencer, among other reasons equally true and feasible, why "any Democrat should support Lewis Cass," assigns the following:

"Because he has never been known in a single instance to shrink from the bold and open avowal of his political opinions."

Has the Intelligencer forgotten the famous Chicago Convention letter, or the more recent "noise and confusion" at Cleveland, or does it imagine, that its readers are all senseless slaves and stones? From the confident tone in which declarations such as we have quoted are put forth by the Locofoco press, it would seem that they take for granted, those to whom they address themselves can neither see, hear, feel nor understand.

EVER CALHOUN BETTER THAN LEWIS CASS.—The Portland [Maine] Advertiser well says:

"We would rather, ten times over, that John C. Calhoun should be President than Lewis Cass. In Mr. Calhoun we should have a pro-slavery man it is true—but nevertheless a more honorable man, and a sincere friend of peace. But there is but little in the public life of Mr. Cass to command either respect or enthusiasm."

Who is Gen. Cass?—The Shelbyville Standard asks:

In the same Democratic Senator in Congress, who, on the 8th of February, 1847, when a resolution of thanks to Gen. Taylor, his officers and men came up for consideration, refused even to thank them for toiling and dying in the service of their country, in a foreign land, and that too, at seven dollars a month?

The journals of Congress say that he is,

DEMOCRATIC DECENCY.—The "Sage of Lindard," once the "observed of all observers" among the locos, he who was chosen to "follow in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor," now receives from tongues that formerly licked his hand, the most unmitigated abuse. Hear what the military genius of the New Bedford Gazette says:

"LITTLE MARTIN!!—MARTIN VAN BUREN and his little dandy son Jons have both thrown themselves into the jaws of the Coon Party, for the reason that the Democratic Party did not nominate them for the Presidency! In consequence of this patriotic movement on their part, a dirty faction, composed of the refuse of all parties, met at Utica in New York a few days since, and actually nominated Martin for the Presidency, the contest being between himself and his son—Johnny got 5 votes—the daddy 60."

HARD TO CHOOSE.—The locos have now the choice between Cass and Van Buren, and it makes very little difference which they vote for. They are in the situation of the traveller at the cross roads:

"Stranger, which is the way to—'village'?" "There's two roads," responded the fellow.—"Well, which is the best?" "Ain't much difference, both on 'em very bad. Take which you will, afore you've got half-way, you'll wish you'd took 'other."

GEN. TAYLOR AND HIS SLANDERERS.—The locofoco press in this State are hammering away with considerable industry—but with very little prudence, and less profit to their party—on the stale charge that Gen. Taylor is responsible for the reproach, if there be any, that attaches to the 2d Indiana Regiment for its conduct at the battle of Buena Vista. The fact that Gen. Taylor made up his account of that battle and of the conduct of the different troops engaged in it from the reports of others, is not needed by these defenders of Indiana's honor. It is of no consequence with them that Col. Bowles reported his regiment as having a way, while he with only 20 men, all that he could rally, continued to fight bravely throughout the day; or that Col. Davis sustained the account of Bowles; or that Gen. Wool so reported the facts to Gen. Taylor; or that Gen. Lane—who sat on his horse in the thickest of the fight, almost grasping victory, saw them turn and disappear so suddenly that he had barely time to mark it—reported their defection and declared that unless they speedily sought opportunity to wipe out the stain they must forever be held as recreants to their country's honor. It matters not, we say, that every officer whose duty it was to make a report concerning them, felt called upon to speak harshly of the 2d Regiment, Gen. Taylor is held by these sapient judges responsible for the sins, whether of commission or omission, of all others; and notwithstanding his repeated declaration that he had not lost confidence in the bravery of the men, and intend, and so expressed himself, had the fight continued next day, to have "placed them in action with the full conviction that the officers and men, unitedly and individually, would have acquitted themselves with steadiness and gallantry," he still continues a mark for their abuse and vituperation.

We can very well appreciate the feelings of Gen. Lane, when he believed he had the Mexicans cornered and whipt, upon witnessing the hasty retreat of the men, who up to that moment had stood firm and unflinching, and we can readily overlook the severe things he said in his report of that portion of the regiment who would not and did not rally, because he could not account for such conduct—he did not know when he made up his report that Bowles was the only command in all that command—he was imposed upon—not as Taylor was by the reports of all the under officers—but by his own eyes—he saw them fly after having delivered 21 rounds with the enemy and he could not account for it for he did not hear Bowles give the order to "cease firing and retreat."

It was our intention to have gone into a history of the whole matter when the following in the New Albany Bulletin met our eye.—This covers the whole ground, and we copy so much as we think necessary to answer the fulsome tirades made against Gen. Taylor by the locofoco press of this State.

Now, for the purpose of disposing of these things regularly, and so that they be perfectly plain and easily understood, and for the purpose of doing justice to the real heroes of Buena Vista, the 2d Indiana Regiment.—We have the reports of Gen. TAYLOR, Gen. WOOL, Gen. LANE, and Col. JEFFERSON DAVIS, and have made extracts from the report of each officer, which will be found below.

The first extract we give is from the report of Gen. TAYLOR, and contains all he says in reference to the conduct of the Regiment. In speaking of that part of the battle-field occupied by the 2d Regiment, Gen. TAYLOR says:

"Brigadier Gen. Lane being in the immediate command, I ordered to bring his men 'within effective range, Gen. Lane ordered the artillery and 2d Indiana Regiment forward. The artillery advanced within musket range of a heavy body of Mexican infantry, and was served against it with great effect, but without being able to check its advance. The infantry ordered to its support had fallen back in disorder, being exposed as well as the battery not only to a severe fire of small arms from their front, but also a murderous cross-fire of grape and canister from a Mexican battery from the left. Capt. O'Brien found it impossible to retain his position without support, but was only able to withdraw 20 of his pieces, all the horses and cannoneers of the third being killed or disabled. The 2d Indiana Regiment, which had fallen back from the left, Capt. O'Brien found no further part in the action, except a handful of men, who, under his gallant Colonel 'Bowles, joined the Mississippi Regiment 'and did good service, and the fugitives at a 'later period in the day, assisted in defending the main and depot at Buena Vista."

In the foregoing extract, we admit that Gen. Taylor does the 2d Regiment injustice, but how did he come to do it? His report was founded upon the reports made to him by General Wool, Gen. Lane, and Col. Davis. What did Gen. Wool say? Read the following from his report to Gen. Taylor:

Gen. Wool says: "Gen. Lane agreeably to orders, wishing to bring his infantry, the 2d Indiana Regiment, 'within striking distance, ordered his line to move forward." "This order was duly obeyed by Lieutenant O'Brien. The infantry, however, the 2d Regiment, instead of advancing, retired in disorder, and in spite of the utmost effort of their General and his officers, left the artillery O'Brien's unsupported, fed the field of battle. Some of them were rallied by Col. Bowles, who, with the fragment, fell in the ranks of the Mississippi Riflemen, and during the day did good service with the regiment. I deeply regret to say that most of them did not return to the field, and many of them continued their flight to Saltillo."

Compare the above language of Gen. Wool with what Gen. Taylor said, and see which is the strongest. Has Gen. Wool ever corrected his report to Gen. Taylor? No, never!

Gen. Lane being an Indian and being in the immediate command of the 2d Regiment, it is important we should know what he said. Well, here it is. In his report, bearing date February 25th, 1845, to Gen. Taylor, General Lane says:

"The 2d Regiment of my command which 'opened the fight on the plains in such gallant style, deserves a passing remark. I shall attempt to make no apology for their retreat; for it was their duty to stand or die to the last man until they received orders to retire; but I desire to call your attention to one fact connected with this affair. They remained in their position, receiving the fire of three or four thousand infantry in front, exposed at the same time on the left flank to a most 'perpetrated raking fire from the enemy's battery, posted within point blank shot, and they were deliberately discharged twenty rounds of 'cartridge at the enemy. Some excuse may be 'framed for those who retired for a few minutes, and then immediately rallied, and fought during the day; but unless they hasten to retrieve their reputations, disgrace will forever hang around the names of those who refused to return, and I regret to say there was a few of those from nearly every volunteer corps 'engaged."

Here you see Gen. Lane says on the 25th of February, that he will not even attempt to make any excuse for the retreat of the 2d and 3d Regiments; and yet he stands and points to the last man, until they received orders to retreat! Again Gen. Lane says, 'unless they hasten to retrieve their reputations, disgrace will forever hang around the names of those who refused to return.' Would they be forever disgraced if the whole facts had been declared by Gen. Lane in his report. Certainly not.

Next in order comes the report of Col. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi. In his report to Gen. Taylor, Col. Davis says:

"As we approached the scene of action, 'horsemen, recognized as of our troops, were 'seen running, deserted confusedly from the field; and our first view of the line of battle, 'presented the mortifying spectacle of a 'regiment of infantry, flying disorganized before the enemy. The point which had been 'just abandoned by the Regiment alluded to, was now taken as our direction. I rode forward to examine the ground upon which we were going to stand, and I saw 'through the fugitives, appeared to them to 'turn with me and renew the fight, pointing to 'our Regiment as a mass of men, behind which 'they might securely form. With a few honorable exceptions, the appeal was unheeded, 'and were the officers which I am informed, were 'made by our men to give their careers of water to those who complained of thirst, on 'condition that they would go back. General Wool was upon the ground making great efforts to rally the men who had given way."

After speaking in high terms of his own regiment, Col. Davis says: "In every probability, 'sense of these remarks I wish to be included a party of Col. Bowles Indiana Regiment, 'which served with us during the greater part of the day, under the immediate command of an officer of that Regiment, whose gallantry 'attracted my attention, but whose name I regret, is unknown to me."

Has Col. Davis ever retraced what he has said—has he corrected his report to Gen. Taylor? Not at all. It now stands as it did when first made by him. In Gen. Taylor's letter to him, he says: "You are an old soldier—Gen. Taylor, 'is to be hunted down by a grovelling set of political gamblers, merely because he believed the report of these officers whose duty, sworn duty it was to report to him the truth. But say a Locofoco, who is determined to slander Gen. Taylor, no difference what the facts may be, 'I have you now. Do you not 'know that there was a court of inquiry at 'Gen. Wool's headquarters, and that it was 'shown the 2d Regiment retreated in obedience to orders, and that Gen. Taylor did not correct his report after the finding of the court? Yes we know all this, and we also know that the report or finding of the court of inquiry was never reported to Gen. Taylor by Gen. Wool, Gen. Lane, Col. Davis, or by any body else."

In proof of this read the following extract from Gen. Taylor's letter under date of March 24th, 1845, to the Hon. George G. Davis, Gen. Taylor says: "On reference to 'the records of official papers in the office of 'my Adjutant General, I find no evidence that 'the proceedings of the court of inquiry, instituted by Gen. Taylor, were ever reported to me. To the best of my recollection, they were 'fairly reported.' Why this—why was it that the finding of the court of inquiry was never reported to Gen. Taylor, when it was so important to the vindication of the fair fame of the 2d Regiment? Gen. Wool, Gen. Lane, Col. Davis did not correct their reports to Gen. Taylor after the finding of the court of inquiry—How could Gen. Taylor correct his report until the reports, upon which it was founded, had been corrected? Gen. Lane never even sent this address to Gen. Taylor. Read the following additional extract from Gen. Taylor's letter to Mr. Davis:

"With the supplemental letter of Gen. Lane, of May 10th, 1847, written as is stated, to 'correct the disposition to do injustice to Indiana, I have nothing to do. It was not, and 'could not be termed a report, either supplemental or otherwise; hence the reason why 'it was not reported to me. It was a 'letter, and it is not in the columns of a newspaper. After the finding of facts by the 'court of inquiry had Gen. Lane conceived 'his own official report demanded correction, 'he would it seems fair to suppose, have 'retracted a supplementary report, directed to 'Gen. Wool as he did on the 5th, 5th, and 24th of March. No such corrective statement was 'so far as I know, ever made. Without such a statement, either from him or Gen. Wool, 'there could be no warrant for a change in my own detailed report. Under such a state of facts it is not expected that I should 'make a corrective report to the War Department, 'effecting a portion of the original. Such a 'report must be based upon official data, 'properly rendered, else it can be of no 'avail."

Can any one say after a careful examination of the foregoing history of the matter, that Gen. Taylor is chargeable with having done intentional injustice to the 2d Regiment. Has not Gen. Taylor done all that man could do under the circumstances to vindicate the people of the State and the 2d Regiment in particular from the injustice done them by Gen. Wool and Col. Davis? Does not Gen. Taylor say in his letter to Mr. Davis: "That the gallant character of the citizens of Indiana, I have good reason and good 'opportunities to know and appreciate. In 'this they are not surpassed by any State in the Union. My countrymen, I have 'ment after the reverses of the 23rd were still 'maintained.' Can any one ask more than this and that too after such reports as those made by Generals Wool and Lane and Col. Davis. Could Gen. Taylor have said more under the circumstances?

While we are on this subject we may as well dispose of another matter intimately connected with it. That is the formation of the Regiment that went from this State. Who was it that caused that interesting Regiment, Bowles, Hays, and others, to be sent upon the campaign as field officers? Not Gen. Taylor, nor was Governor Whitcomb and a set of low-growing, political tricksters, who caused them to be elected, not because they were qualified, but merely because they were clannish locofocos. Could anything but a misfortune be expected to a Regiment when officered thus?

The New York Courier and enquirer says a telegraphic dispatch dated London, Saturday morning, that at Paris, on the 15th, the most serious demonstrations were apprehended in favor of the Louis Napoleon. All the troops were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to act at a moment's notice. This feeling has drawn out a letter from Louis Napoleon, addressed to the President, stating that if the people imposed duties on him he would know how to perform them. The letter was referred to a committee.

A despatch dated on the 16th, states that Louis had written a letter to the President resigning his seat, which was received by acclamation. Paris was tranquil.

CUMBERLAND ROAD.—Hon. C. B. Smith, on the 29th ult., introduced a bill for the surrender of the Cumberland Road in Indiana to the State. The efforts which have been making during the present session to obtain an appropriation for the completion of this road have failed. The bill introduced by our representative was referred to the committee on Roads and canals. We hope the bill may become a law.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.  
ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP  
CAMBRIA.

Highly Important from France.—Gloomy Prospects of the Republic.—Prince Louis Napoleon declared Admissible to the Assembly.—Defeat of the Chartists.—Ireland more quiet.—The Italian Cause Advancing.—Flight at Rivoli.—Lombardy Annexed to Piedmont, &c. &c.

In England nothing of importance has transpired. The proposed Chartist demonstration, by which it was hoped to redeem the failure to the previous one, did not take place at all.

The renowned Tom Steel, the Head Pacifier of Ireland, under Mr. O'Connell, died on the 15th ult., in consequence of injuries resulting from his attempt to destroy himself.

ENGLAND.  
THE NEW REFORM ASSOCIATION.—Meetings, in connection with this association, have been held in several of the more important cities and towns in Great Britain. They have been more numerous lately, owing to the close approach of the time named for the bringing forward of Mr. Hume's motion. The meetings, in many places, were presided over, or attended by the mayor, town councillors and other respectable individuals; and, although the six or seven hundred members, in many instances, advocated at all the assemblages, they resolved to support Mr. Hume's motion as an instalment.

True bills have been found by the grand jury at the June session of the Central Criminal Court, London, against Messrs. Ernest, Jones, Fassel, Vernon, Lookey, Target and Williams, the Chartist leaders, for sedition.

ENGLAND AND SPAIN.  
The Spanish Minister, Don Xavier Isturiz, has left this country without the customary formalities of an audience to take leave of Her Majesty, and we must infer from Lord John Russell's expressions last night that his departure is to be considered a measure of retaliation for the expulsion of Sir H. Bulwer from Spain. There is, however, no reason to apprehend that more serious differences or hostilities will arise; and we had far rather that our diplomatic relations with a foreign State, should be suspended altogether than conducted on a basis of mutual distrust.

In the present state of feelings between the Spanish Cabinet and our own foreign office, it is really for the interest of Europe to part them.—London Times, 16th.

THE CHARTISTS.—The "Grand Demonstration" which was to have taken place in London, on the 12th of June, which was to have been a procession of 400,000 men, did not come off after all; and the attempt was even a more ridiculous failure than its predecessor. The authorities had ordered the troops to be on the parade, and the public peace; and so imposing was the array of horse and foot, policemen and special constables, with strong bodies of armed pensioners, that the Chartists and Confederates wisely held discretion to be the better part of valor, and abandoned all the desperate intentions which they had proclaimed.—Wilmer & Smith's Times.

COMMERCIAL.—The Cotton and Corn trades were still in a dull and languid state. Prices continue to recede without the prospect of an improvement. The reports from the manufacturing districts of England and Scotland do not improve. Notwithstanding all these unfavorable symptoms, unemployed capital is most abundant; so much so that first class bills are discounted at 3 per cent. The Government of the Bank of England have reduced the rate of interest from 4 to 3 1/2 per cent. The weather still continues to be of the most favorable character, forcing forward the growing crops with great rapidity and luxuriance. From all parts of the country the accounts respecting them are cheering in the highest degree.

France appears to be again in deep trouble, and the prey of faction. The Bonaparte feeling has risen to an alarming extent and has been the cause of a very ominous desert of the Executive Commission. The return of Prince Louis Bonaparte, as a member of the Assembly, has excited the passions of the Bonapartists, and the Lower Chamber, caused great embarrassment to the government. They could not well exclude him, as a professed republican, when already three of the Bonaparte family were members of the Assembly, but he was not to be excluded, and he has been elected by a large majority.

Since his election Imperialism had spread to an alarming extent throughout the country, but more especially in the Army, and several regiments have been ordered to be disbanded. While many more have cried "Vive Louis Napoleon." When his name was announced on the steps of the Hotel de Ville, the military present raised their caps on the tops of their bayonets in token of exultation.

On the 12th, M. Pierre Bonaparte rose in the Assembly to vindicate Louis against the imputation of being the author, or cognizant of the movements made in his name. He had been astonished to hear, that notwithstanding the evidence of the sincerity of his republicanism, that a law of expatriation was intended to be passed against him, and he called for an explanation.

The call not being in order, was not responded to. Soon after this, a bill for opening a credit of 25,000 francs a month for the use of the government, and 75,000 francs for secret service money, being under consideration, the government was attacked, and this brought Lamarque to the tribune, when the following scene occurred:—

M. Lamarque mounted the tribune. He repeated much more and looked very pale. Passing by the question in deliberation, he applied himself at once to the defence of the administration. He explained why and where the Government had considered it its duty to resist to vindicate the Republic. He wished was a Republic of order. M. Lamarque pronounced this word with emphasis. At this moment he was unable to conceal his emotion, and was requested to rest for a moment.

He resumed his countenance was more downcast than before, and just then were rumors that shots had been fired, and that an officer of the National Guard had been seriously wounded. M. Lamarque himself announced the deplorable event, and said that three shots had been fired at M. C. Thomey, the commander of the National Guard. Here the cry was heard of "Vive l'Empereur Napoleon!" responded to by the cries of "Vive la Republique!" but no proscriptions! cried M. Larabite. Considerable agitation prevailed in the hall.

One of the National Guards had received a strain in the stomach, and the blood was seen to flow. I am obliged, said Lamarque with considerable emotion, to interrupt the speech which I proposed addressing to the Assembly, in order to submit a decree which ought immediately to be passed in order to stop the movement at present going on.

A Member. Let us vote by acclamation.—(Cries of "yes, yes.")

The greatest agitation arose here. M. Lamarque: I have it here drawn up on the instant. It declares that, considering peace had been troubled during civil war had been commenced, though perhaps involuntarily, by Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, and that he had already twice made attempts for his own personal ambition; considering that the Executive Committee could not take the responsibility of the disturbances caused, or the attempts made now for a similar purpose, declares the bill of

1516 against the Bonaparte family small remnant in force against Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. (Tremendous applause.) The whole assembly rose with shouts of "Vive la Republique!"

This was considered as equivalent to a vote in favor of a decree for the expulsion of the Bonaparte family, and the members of the family protested against it in the most earnest manner.

The bill for secret service money was then passed by a vote of 969 to 112. This is regarded as a vote of confidence in the government.

On the 13th the subject of excluding Prince Louis Bonaparte from the Assembly was resumed, and explanations of the occurrence of the previous day were made, as also defenses of the character of Prince Louis. M. Ledru Rollin, M. Favre, M. Buchez spoke on the subject, and after much further discussion, and amidst great excitement, propositions for the adjournment of the exciting discussion, &c. &c.; the question was put, whether M. Louis should be admitted to take his seat in the National Assembly, and voted in the affirmative by a large majority.

In consequence of this vote, Louis Napoleon is admitted to take his seat, subject, however, to prove that he is a French citizen.

The budget was presented to the Assembly on the 14th.

A postscript in Wilmer & Smith Times, states that the Bonapartist excitement continues, and measures are taken to keep up vigils. Pamphlets in praise of Prince Louis Napoleon are strewn about the crowded assemblies, and newspapers in his interest are distributed gratis.

Prince Louis has issued an address thanking, in general terms, the electors who have chosen him a member of the Assembly.

The walls were, on the 15th, stuck over with placards, bearing no signature, but recommending in strong terms the Assembly to dismiss the Government and the Ministry, and to confer a dictatorship on M. Caussidiere.

The London Standard, of June 13, says that up to the present time Prince Louis Napoleon remains at his residence in London, without any orders having been given for a removal.

Several persons supposed to be implicated in a Bonapartist conspiracy have been arrested, and it is said that the police are making strict search to discover Madame Gordon, an English woman, who is implicated in the Strasbourg conspiracy of Prince Louis Napoleon.

The following extracts are from the second edition of the London Times, of the 16th:

The draught of the constitution for France was ready for presentation, and was referred to generally yesterday. Rumor stated that it would recommend a president, who should hold office for four years, and that M. Arago would probably be selected for the post. Prince Louis Napoleon was also spoken of, but only, it is believed, to bring him into discredit. A very strong petition to the Assembly was in course of signature, recommending M. Caussidiere for the office. "Strange to say," observes our correspondent, "neither M. Lamarque nor Ledru Rollin are mentioned as candidates."

It is well understood in Paris yesterday that a "family council" was held in Paris on Tuesday, of the moderate friends of Prince Louis Bonaparte, at which it was resolved to exhort him to persevere in the intention he had announced not to return to France until the Constitution had been adopted by the National Assembly.

It is only a little of interest has transpired. The Pope had consented to go to Milan, and place the crown on the head of Charles Albert. The news of the fall of Peschiera was the cause of great rejoicing in Rome on the 4th.

The Austrian forces were concentrated at Casabolo Adola and Rivalta, at which latter place General Radetzky had established his headquarters.

Letters from Cologne published at Rome on the 2d, state that negotiations are on foot between the Austrian Government and Charles Albert. Austria is to recall her troops from Italy on condition that Italy shall take upon it a part of the Austrian debt. It is said that the Pope will be the referee to settle the conditions.

The people of Lombardy have by a vote of 361,000 declared for the immediate annexation of Lombardy to Piedmont. The provisional government had already propounded the matter to the King of Sardinia and the Chambers with the view of gaining their assent.

Letters from Turin say, that in consequence of the annexation of Lombardy, the Chambers will be immediately dissolved. It is expected that a constituent Assembly will be invoked at Milan.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.  
Revolution of Jarauta and Paredes.—Capture of Guanajuato.—Plan of the Insurgents.—Address of Herrera.

The steamship Portland, Capt. Place, arrived here on Saturday, from Vera Cruz, having left that place on the 26th. By her we have received our files from the city of Mexico to the 20th, and from Vera Cruz to the 26th. The news is of considerable importance, confirming what we have always believed, and frequently asserted through the columns of this paper—that no Mexican administration could survive, which should dare to make peace with the United States.

The revolution, which at first appeared contemptible, has now, by the adhesion of Paredes, assumed a more serious character. The "pronunciamento" of the insurgents openly advocate a continuation of the war and a violation of the treaty which has just been concluded with the United States. Who will not now admit that Mexican and Panic faith are synonymous terms? Who can say that the struggle between the modern shall not have the same result as that between the ancient Republics.

The Siglo says that Paredes left Aguascalientes on the 15th, with 100 men, and joined Jarauta and Negrete at Lagos, whence they marched on Leon. The large city of Guanajuato, the centre of one of the richest mining districts of Mexico, made no resistance, and was occupied by the insurgents without any difficulty, not more than two hundred Government troops being in the place.

On the 16th, the divisions of Minon and Bustamante were within one day's march of Guanajuato, and Gen. Yanez was soon to join them. One of the San Patricio companies was at Sita, and was soon to join General Lombardini's command, and then march to the assistance of Minon.

An express which arrived at Mexico on the 19th, says the Siglo, brings news that the conduct which left Queretaro on the 18th, arrived at San Juan del Rio without accident. On the same day, at Sita, 400 men, under General Bustamante, were to arrive. General Cortazar informed the Supreme Governor that he had 500 men, ready to co-operate with Bustamante; and Lombardini's command would soon be increased by 400. The Government troops being in the place, we give below a translation of the previous document called the "Plan of Paredes," and also the Address of Herrera:

THE PRONUNCIAMIENTO.  
Mexicans.—The work of inquiry and treason, commenced in 1845, has been consummated. More than half of the Republic has been sold to the invader for a contemptible sum, while the rest of territory will be occupied by the same North American soldiers, as a guard to the traitor Pena, to sustain the most atrocious crime ever perpetrated. These events recall to your memory the glorious day when the country to gratify personal resentment; yet even this heinous act does not compare with Pena's. The former villain, blinded with rage, introduced the Moors into Spain, exposing himself to personal danger; the latter, to return to the liberties and pleasures of the Capital, and to keep himself in power, sold his country, without any risk, after having disarmed the nation—extinguished her pale spirit, and persuaded her that insult is advantage—opprobrium, honor, and the humiliating state in which she was placed, and the degradation of her position, was a brilliant attitude and a flattering position.

Is it possible, Mexicans, that you will tranquilly and meekly suffer this affront? Will you coolly behold your brethren in California, New Mexico and Chihuahua sold to the foe? These, your brethren, true and valiant, who have so bravely fought in the vanguard, to sustain the religion, the customs, and the nationality of Mexico? No! No! a thousand times No!

Those who subscribe this are few in number, but they are determined to perish in sustaining their country's interests. We invite you to follow our example, and take up arms against the traitorous Government, raising the banner of insurrection. We will call on Spain and other nations to sustain the independence of Mexico, and they will assist us. We now proclaim our independence, and we place the fate of the nation in the hands of the people.

The present Government is renounced and disavowed, for having betrayed the nation.

2. The States, consequently, resume their sovereignty.

3. The States shall consult on the means of replacing the deposed Government.

The Governors of the States shall designate the person or persons who shall command the forces in the north.

5. The troops of the standing army who give in their resignation to the present plan, according to custom, be under the command of the Gen. of the highest rank, who may follow their example.

C. D. JARAUTA, Commandant; JUAN ORTIZ, Col. of Cavalry; J. M. N. NEGRET, Commandant of Squadron; a Lieutenant, three Ensigns of Cavalry, and a Captain of Infantry.

Lagos, June 1, 1845.

HERRERA'S ADDRESS.  
The Citizen Jose Joaquin de Herrera, Constitutional President of the U. S. of Mexico, to the Nation.

Mexicans.—In taking upon myself the Supreme power, in accordance with the will of the Nation, expressed through its legitimate representatives, I knew that the standard of revolt had been unfurled, and the machinations of those who were not convinced, who only waited the termination of the foreign war to proclaim destruction to the fundamental laws of the Republic.

Before repairing to this Capital, whither most important national interests called me, those measures which the situation of the country permitted, were employed to stifle the revolution at its commencement. However, the defection of a few troops, a very insignificant part of the army, and the sedition of Gen. Paredes, have delivered the city of Guanajuato into the hands of the rebels.

to give the unheard of example of attacking a treaty recognized by the faith of nations as the fundamental law.

I did not provoke the war. For avoiding it, for trying to avert the misfortunes which it has produced, for preserving the territories we have lost, I was ejected from this position.—The day that I accepted the office of President, the question was decided. Those misfortunes which we bequeath to our latest posterity shall not, through me, be augmented.

I cannot tamper with revolution, nor change my course; for fear of danger. There is no middle course in the state to which things have come. If our present abuse be continued, our mismanagement, our disorders, and the immorality which constantly develops the elements of revolution—if all these evils be not attacked with energy, the Republic must perish; and we will save nothing from the wreck which will not call themselves Mexicans.

It is not my cause, nor that of particular men, nor of a party. It is the cause of the nation—of everything it contains noble and respectable. I count, then, upon all—the aid of all—to save it. It is the cause of the honest man who wishes to enjoy in peace the reward of his labor; of the republican who hopes from order to achieve the consolidation of liberal institutions; of those who have shed their blood for their independence, and have seen themselves on the point of losing by these crimes; of those who know that if this cause succumb, their country will be lost.

With such aid, and with a cause so just—with the support of the nation—with the co-operation of the States—with the valor of the National Guard, and the firmness of loyal and good soldiers, a few hundred undisciplined men cannot deprive the nation of its laws, nor crush its last hopes.

In the act of receiving power, I said that I consecrated to my country the rest